

**TOLLIUS VANDUZEEI N. SP., WITH NOTES ON THE  
GENERA TOLLIUS STÅL AND STACHYOCNEMUS  
STÅL (HETEROPTERA, ALYDIDAE).**

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The American species of *Hyalymenus*, *Alydus* and *Megalotomus* on the one hand; and *Tollius* and *Stachyocnemus* on the other, form two compact and easily distinguished groups. Three of these genera are strictly American—*Hyalymenus*, *Tollius*, *Stachyocnemus*; the other two are Old World also—in fact, the type species of two, *Megalotomus (junceus)* Scop. and *Alydus (calcaratus)* L. are European.

In *Stachyocnemus* there has been presumably but one species, *apicalis* Stål. Fracker in his 1918 paper keys out the alydid genera, and in this monotypic genus characterizes a variety under the name *cinereus*. On the face of Fracker's figures and of the structural characters he mentions, this is obviously a distinct species, distinguishable from *apicalis* by the structure of the juga and the prominent basal tooth of the pronotum; and assuming the figure to be correct, also by the shape of the pronotum, the shape of the head, the size and position of the ocelli, the relatively shorter and stouter posterior femora, and a number of other characters which appear to be well-shown. It may therefore be known under the name of *Stachyocnemus cinereus* Fracker 1918.

*Tollius* has been considered to contain three species: *curtulus* Stål, the type; *setosus* Van Duzee (described in *Alydus*), and *quadratus* Van Duzee. To these is now added:

***Tollius vanduzeei* n. sp.**

(*Alydus setosus* T.-B. 1913 Ent. News XXIV: 23;  
Fracker 1918 Ann. Ent. Soc. Am. XI: 274; nec Van  
Duzee 1906).

*Head*, including eyes, slightly broader than long (width, 35; length, 32 units),<sup>1</sup> ocelli very prominent, on high tubercles, as far from each other as from the eyes; proportion of antennal segments, from base to apex, 20:25:22:36 units; apex of rostral segment I not going beyond posterior margin of the eyes, proportions of segments, 15:20:7:15 units (*i.e.*, III shortest, I and IV equal); a pale median longitudinal stripe on head above and a pale curved lateral stripe below the eyes. *Pronotum* wider than long (length, 32 units; width, anterior, 27 units, posterior, 40), anterior angles and humeri rounded; a very short median anterior line, which has a small round in-

<sup>1</sup> Unit = .05 mm.

dentation on each side at the posterior end; lateral pale stripe of the head continued for a short distance on the sides of the pronotum; below this stripe, a black oval smooth calloused area about as long as the stripe; upper surface with small dark punctures; posterior margin very narrowly reflexed, continued around the posterior margin of the humeri; a small median smooth elongate pale calloused transverse spot on the posterior margin; lateral margins narrowly calloused, black, more or less smooth; propleura with large pits, meso- and metapleura coarsely and irregularly pitted so as to appear in greater part coarsely rugulose; acetabula with broad smooth pale margins, with a few punctures; posterior femora armed to within one-quarter of their length from the base with a row of strong long curved spines; the other femora and all tibiae unarmed. *Scutellum* as long as wide (20:20), apex white, smooth, disc coarsely irregularly dark punctured. *Hemelytra* with irregular small punctures; membrane pale brown, exceeding abdomen, veins simple.

*Abdomen* beneath black with a thick recumbent gray pile and sparse long black hairs, segments IV, V and VI with a median more or less elongate white spot at or near the edge of the connexivum; other small vague reddish spots on the disc. *Male claspers* more or less quadrate, outer margin incurved, upper nearly straight, at the outer angle produced into an elongate blunt process, which is more or less outwardly inclined and about one-half the length of the body of the clasper; genital segment with extremely sparse pile, but fringed with long black hairs.

Head, pronotum and scutellum above, antennae, legs and venter with long sparse hairs. General color of upper surface a light brown, more or less variegated with darker.



Right male Clasper of *Tollius vanduzeei*. (Diagrammatic, much enlarged, not to scale.)

*Type*: male, Santa Monica, California, July 31, 1911 (J. M. Aldrich) in my collection. This is the specimen recorded by me (*Ent. News* XXIV: 23, 1913) as *Alydus setosus* Van Duzee; and

later by Fracker (*Ann. Ent. Soc. Am.* XI: 274) as the same. It is named in remembrance of my good friend, the late E. P. Van Duzee, our great American hemipterologist.

This species conveys the impression in coloration of a smaller, more slender *Tollius curtulus*. It is readily distinguishable from this species by the form of the male claspers and by the antennal proportions. From *T. quadratus* Van Duzee it differs in the antennal proportions, the process on the outer angles of the quadrate male claspers and the length of rostral segment I.

#### REFERENCES.

- Fracker, S. B. 1918. The Alydinae of the United States. *Ann. Ent. Soc. Am.*, XI: 255-282.  
Torre-Bueno, J. R. de la. 1913. Some New and Little-known Heteroptera from the Western United States. *Ent. News*, XXIV: 20-23.

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### MORE AMBUSH BUG PREY RECORDS (HEMIPTERA).

By W. V. BALDUF,\* University of Illinois.

In the *Canadian Entomologist* for March, 1939, I presented a list of 81 species of insects taken from the grasp of our common ambush bug, *Phymata pennsylvanica americana* Melin in the vicinity of the University of Illinois in 1938, and described the feeding habits of this bug as observed in nature. During the summer and fall of 1939, I supplemented the above records with further observations in the field in the same area. These new records are offered here, with additional notes, in the belief that the complete picture the entomologist should eventually produce of insect bionomics can be obtained only by a series of observations made in the different parts of its range and under the varied ecological conditions imposed on them by successive years.

*Records of the Two Years Compared.* Excepting the Homoptera, which are represented in the list for 1938 by a single Cicadellid, the prey utilized by this phymatid in the two years belongs to identical orders. These are Coleoptera, Hymenoptera, Lepidop-

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